

Gainesville Daily Sun

VOL. XXII, NO. 24

GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA, TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1905

TEN CENTS A WEEK

ROOSEVELT TAKES OATH OF OFFICE

Four Thousand People Listen
To Inaugural Address.

THE WEATHER WAS PERFECT

Patriotic Crowds Throng the Line of
President's Return to White House.
Washington Aflame With Decorations.

Washington, March 6.—Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, and Charles Warren Fairbanks, of Indiana, today were inaugurated respectively president and vice president of the United States. A few months ago theirs were the names to conjure with in one of the most noteworthy campaigns in the history of American politics. They were elected with the greatest popular acclaim ever accorded candidates by the electorate of this republic. Today their names, again on every lip, the



ROOSEVELT AND FAIRBANKS.
verdict of the American people rendered on Nov. 8, was confirmed in the presence of such a throng as the national capital rarely has witnessed, and with a setting of brilliant pageantry.

The inauguration of President Roosevelt was made a festive ceremony in Washington. The city is a symphony of color. A blaze of decoration greets the eye at every turn. From every staff the national ensign breaks to the gentle breeze great buildings are enfolded in the soft embrace of the Stars and Stripes, and entire blocks are a mass of patriotic color. Above the white dome of the capitol float immense American flags, and from the topmost point of the graceful granite shaft erected in memory of the first president springs a single American emblem, a vivid splash of red, white and blue against the sky.

The president and his escort started from the White House for the capitol promptly at 10 o'clock.

At 10:46 a. m. the president and vice president-elect arrived at the capitol.

At 10:52 a. m. the president went directly to his room in the senate wing and began signing bills that had been passed.

Fairbanks Takes Oath.

The ceremony was coldly formal, but impressive. After an expectant hush the oath of office was administered to Vice President Fairbanks by Senator Frye, of Maine, president pro tempore. The new vice president delivered his inaugural address.

He then administered the oath of office to the senators-elect and with a tap of his gavel the fifty-eighth congress came to a close.

President Roosevelt Takes Oath.

Meantime the people left the galleries and went in procession to the east front of the capitol, where the inauguration of President Roosevelt took place. From the stand on looking down upon 40,000 upturned faces—a mass of humanity almost covering the broad plaza and like a slight swell on the ocean in a calm, away gently back and forth with no disarrangement of its individual particles. Finally those on the stand were seated. There was a pause and then a mighty cheer bursting from the concourse as the president appeared on the stand. He acknowledged the ovation with dignified courtesy. The cheering then ceased as Chief Justice Fuller, then silvered hair falling over his silk and ermine robe, stepped upon the dais. He held in his hand a Bible.

Mr. Roosevelt stood opposite him, alert but composed. The president solemnly repeated the oath, after the chief justice and then stooped and kissed the book. As he lifted his

head he flashed one glance toward Mrs. Roosevelt and then faced the great multitude. Again that thrilling, soul-stirring shout went up. Then the crowd pressed yet closer to hear the inaugural address. In a little while President Roosevelt was in the avenue turning to the White House. His carriage was surrounded by his faithful Rough Riders and his way was cleared by the brilliant squadron "A." The president stood in the carriage much of the time bowing right and left in acknowledgment of the gracious enthusiasm which his appearance aroused. He returned to the White House and after a light luncheon reviewed, surrounded by his family, his personal friends, his cabinet and hundreds of distinguished visitors, the magnificent parade formed in his honor.

President's Inaugural Address.

My Fellow Citizens: No people on earth have more cause to be thankful than ours, and this is said reverently, in no spirit of boastfulness in our own strength, but with gratitude to the Giver of Good, who has blessed us with conditions which have enabled us to achieve so large a measure of well-being and of happiness. To us as a people it has been granted to lay the foundations of our national life in a new continent. We are the heirs of the ages, and yet we have had to pay few of the penalties which in old countries are exacted by the dead hand of by-gone civilization. We have not been obliged to fight for our existence against any alien race; and yet our life has called for the vigor and effort without which the manlier and harder virtues wither away. Under such conditions it would be our own fault if we failed; and the success which we have had in the past, the success which we confidently believe the future will bring, should cause in us no feeling of vain-glory, but rather a deep and abiding realization of all which life has offered us; a full acknowledgment of the responsibility which is ours; and a fixed determination to show that under a free government a mighty people can thrive best, alike as regards the things of the body and the things of the soul. Much has been given to us, and much will rightly be expected from us. We have duties to others and duties to ourselves—and we can shrink neither. We have become a great nation, forced by the fact of its greatness into relations with the other nations of the earth; and we must behave as becomes a people with such responsibilities. Toward all other nations, large and small, our attitude must be one of cordial and sincere friendship. We must show not only in our words but in our deeds, that we are earnestly desirous of securing their good will by acting toward them in a spirit of just and generous recognition of all their rights. But justice and generosity in a nation, as in an individual, count most when shown not by the weak, but by the strong. While ever careful to refrain from the wrong-doing others, we must be no less insistent that we are not wronged ourselves. We wish peace; but we wish the peace of justice, the peace of righteousness. We wish it because we think it is right and not because we are afraid. No weak nation that act rightly and justly should ever have cause to fear us, and no strong power should ever be able to single us out as a subject for insolent aggression.

Our relations with the other powers of the world are important; but still more important are our relations among ourselves. Such growth in wealth, in population, and in power as this nation has seen during the century and a quarter of its national life is inevitably accompanied by a like growth in the problems which are ever before every nation that rises to greatness. Power invariably means both responsibility and danger. Our forefather faced certain perils which we have outgrown. We now face other perils the very existence of which it was impossible that they should foresee. Modern life is both complex and intense, and the tremendous changes wrought by the extraordinary industrial development of the half century are felt in every fiber of our social and political being. Never before

(Continued on Seventh Page).

JAPANESE SOLDIERS ENTERING MUKDEN

Mikado's Army Break Through
Russian Defenses.

CZAR'S SOLDIERS MEET DEFEAT

General Kuropatkin Seems Utterly at
the Mercy of the Japs—The Russians
Fear that Their Railroad Communica-
tions Will Be Cut Off.

Berlin, March 6.—A dispatch to the Tagblatt from St. Petersburg, says: General Kuropatkin in a telegram which arrived here at 7 o'clock last evening said 260,000 Japanese had broken through the Russian left wing and that it was cut off from the remainder of the army.

At 10 o'clock came another dispatch from General Kuropatkin which read: "The Japanese are marching on Mukden. My position is extremely dangerous."

In government circles here today there is a conviction that Kuropatkin has been fully beaten, that part of his army has been dispersed and that the railroad north of Mukden will probably be cut.

From Kuroki's Headquarters.

General Kuroki's Headquarters in the Field, via Fusan, Friday, March 3.—The hotly contested engagement waged since midnight across the Shaho river from Witosan is still proceeding late this afternoon under conditions entailing great hardships upon the attacking force and favoring those defending the entrenchments. A large Japanese contingent which crossed the plain directly west of Witosan in the darkness succeeded in gaining the first line of the Russian trenches to the great astonishment of the Russians. The Russians have since been making a fierce resistance in the second line of trenches on the summits of the foothills and the Japanese are attacking them spiritedly. The attack was bitterly contested. The weather today is colder and there is a film of ice. The continued hurries of snow handicap the gunners.

The Russian artillery kept up a heavy fire on the Japanese guns most of the day and also fired shrapnel at the attacking forces. The Japanese are gathered on the slopes so close to the Russian trenches that in some places their artillery cannot give the best support. The Russians have largely abandoned their method of volley firing.

It is believed the Japanese will succeed.

Tokio, March 4, 4 p. m.—It was announced today from the headquarters of the Japanese in Manchuria that the fighting on the right, the center and the left is resulting in steady Japanese gains.

The Japanese, it is added, have defeated the Russians at Simintin.

Another British Ship Captured.

Tokio, March 4, 3:30 p. m.—The British steamer Easy Abbey from Cardiff, bound for Vladivostok, was seized by the Japanese guardships on February 27.

The Easy Abbey is a steel screw steamer, 2,963 tons register, built at Stockton, Eng., in 1892. She is owned by Pyman Watson & Co., of Cardiff, Eng.

The whereabouts of the American steamer Tacoma is still uncertain. It is reported that the crew, which is said to have left the ship in the ice north of the island of Hokkaido, Feb. 15, are communicated with the owners of the vessel, along a cablegram at a northern port of Hokkaido.

Japs Land in North Korea.

Vladivostok, March 6.—Two thousand Japanese troops landed at the Japanese Shengdsahn, northeast of Korea, to which place they were conveyed by steamers from warships. A flotilla of torpedo boats covered the landing.

Losses Reported at 70,000.

St. Petersburg, March 4.—5 p. m.—The battle raging at the front has assumed enormous proportions. At least one of the Associated Press Euro-

pean correspondents places the Russian losses at 30,000 men, and those of the Japanese at 40,000.

It is added that the attempt to draw a net around General Kuropatkin has not yet succeeded, but it is said that the Japanese from Simintin are attempting to, by forced marches, to cut the Russian line of communications.

General Kuroki, according to the latest reports, is stalled by the Russian left, but the Russian center is yielding slowly before the Japanese onslaughts.

On Thursday Field Marshal Oyama shifted the weight of his left seeking to envelop the Russian right, 8 miles southwest of Mukden. In the bloody hand-to-hand fighting which followed and continued for hours, the losses on both sides were enormous. But the most serious news is the report that the Japanese flanking column at Simintin, about 30 miles west of Mukden, has divided, part of it moving straight east to roll up the Russian right wing, while the other is making forced marches north with the evident purpose of cutting the Russian line of communications with Tie pass and the operation prove successful, the closing the line of retreat. Should Russian army might be surrounded.

TWO KILLED; FOUR INJURED.

Boiler of Saw Mill Explodes and Fatalities Result.

Knoxville, Tenn., March 6.—A special to the Sentinel from Jellico says: Two men were instantly killed and four seriously and perhaps fatally injured in a boiler explosion at Robert Mulholland's saw mill, ten miles southeast of this place yesterday.

The dead: Bert Batson, aged 35, whose body was blown 100 yards and one leg and an arm were torn from the trunk.

S. B. Brooks, aged 21, was blown such a distance that his body has not yet been found early this morning. Fragments of his clothing were scattered for a distance of 200 yards.

The injured are Henry Foster, aged 16; James Langley, aged 30; John Wilson, aged 61, of Newcomb, Tenn.

The accident is said to have been caused by turning the cold water into the hot boiler, which, it is said, probably was nearly empty.

TRIED TO SWALLOW EVIDENCE.

New York Man Nearly Chokes to Death in a Pool Room Raid.

New York, March 6.—In his anxiety to swallow alleged incriminating evidence during a raid in Brooklyn, Hugh Winters, the reputed president of a pool room, nearly choked to death. His life was saved by the prompt action of an ambulance surgeon.

When the obstruction was removed from Winters' throat the instrument was found to be part of a racing sheet.

Winters and ten other men found in the place were arrested, but released on bail. The alleged pool room was in the rear of a saloon. When the police broke in about 50 men bolted through doors and windows before they could be halted.

Winters was found in a corner of the room coughing and choking and in convulsions. In his hand he held a part of a torn racing card. He was purple in the face and frothing at the mouth. An ambulance was quickly summoned with the result noted. The scrap removed from the prisoner's throat was carefully preserved as evidence by the police.

ACTRESS MAY GET FREEDOM.

Unless Nan Patterson is Tried by May 1 She Will Be Bailed.

New York, March 6.—Nan Patterson, the show girl, who has once been tried on the charge of murdering Caesar Young, must be given another trial by May 1 or be released on bail. A decision to that effect was given today by Justice Gaynor of the New York state supreme court in Brooklyn on an application of Miss Patterson's counsel for a writ of habeas corpus and review of her case on the ground that she had been denied her constitutional rights to a prompt trial. The justice said:

"The woman is, of course, entitled to a speedy trial. She has been tried, the jury disagreeing, six to six. It seems to be doubtful if the district attorney moves her trial again. Unless he does so before May 1 next, let her be discharged on bail."

SEVEN ARE KILLED IN RAILROAD WRECK

Trains Carrying Troops to In-
auguration Collide.

FORTY REPORTED TO BE INJURED

First Train Was Stopped by a Hot
Box and Before the Second Section
Could Be Fagged It Dashed Into the
Front Train.

Philadelphia, March 6.—After the most searching investigation is now practically certain that the deaths caused by a collision last night between the two special trains from Cleveland, on the Pennsylvania railroad, at Clifton station, will not exceed seven.

Some of the soldiers says a number of their comrades are still under the wreckage, but all seem to have been accounted for. The following is a revised list of the dead:

Lieutenant Donaldson C. Schofield, of company D, a Cleveland architect.

Captain William R. Henry, battalion surgeon and a prominent Cleveland physician.

Corporal James Kehoe, company C, of Cleveland.

Private R. H. Held, company C.

Frank Pinney, aged 10, son of Lieutenant O. C. Pinney, of company C.

Dode, Pullman car conductor, of Chicago.

Private Richard Cuenger, company C, of Chicago.

Early reports had one woman among the dead. This proved to be a mistake.

The list of injured will reach 40, six or seven of whom are likely to die. All are being cared for at the several hospitals.

Both trains left Cleveland about noon Friday and were making a good run to Washington. The first train consisted of a baggage and six Pullmans. Just after the train had passed through the Conway yard it had to be stopped on account of a hot box. The box was cooled off, but three other stops were necessary by the time Sewickley had been reached. These delays allowed the second section to catch up, and after passing Sewickley, the trains were running about one block apart.

At Clifton the first train was again stopped by the hot box. The trainmen say Flagman John Murray was sent back as an extra precaution to stop the train following in case it had passed the last set of signals.

Murray had hardly left the train when the second section, running 50 miles an hour, turned a slight bend at this point. Engineer Nicholas Long, of the second train, said the block he passed showed green but when he saw Flagman Murray he applied the air brakes. It was too late.

The heavy train sped on over the slippery rails and crashed into the rear coach of the first train. So great was the speed that the engine plowed clean through the heavy observation car, splitting it in two and jamming the trucks against the second coach. The baggage car and first coach on the second train were thrown from the tracks.

The work of rescue commenced at once. Alongside the tracks where they had been thrown from the car lay dead and injured.

Hardly had the work of rescue started when flames broke out in the wreckage. After the fire had been brought under control the wreckage crew with their derrick began the work of searching the debris for more victims.

The charred coaches were pulled apart, every piece being thrown into the river.

In the pile of smouldering timbers which lay against the front of the wrecked engine they found three bodies jammed tightly together. Only one of them was identified for some time. That was the body of Frank Pinney, the 10-year-old boy.

New Tunnel Now Ready.

Knoxville, Tenn., March 6.—Friday morning the first train went through the Donnet tunnel, on the Louisville and Nashville, between Knoxville and Jellico.